

# Ontologischer Beweis

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P( $\phi$ )  $\phi$  is positive ( $\& \phi \in P$ )

Ax 1  $P(\phi) \cdot P(\psi) \supset P(\phi \cdot \psi)$  • Ax 2  $P(\phi) \vee P(\sim \phi)$

Df 1  $G(x) \equiv (\phi) [P(\phi) \supset \phi(x)]$  (God)

Df 2  $\phi \text{ Ess. } x \equiv (\psi) [\psi(x) \supset N(y) [\phi(y) \supset \psi(y)]]$  (Essence of  $x$ )

$p \supset_N q = N(p \supset q)$  Necessity

Ax 2  $P(\phi) \supset N P(\phi)$   
 $\sim P(\phi) \supset N \sim P(\phi)$  } because it follows from the nature of the property

Th.  $G(x) \supset G \text{ Ess. } x$

Df.  $E(x) \equiv (\phi) [\phi \text{ Ess. } x \supset N \exists x \phi(x)]$  necessary Existence

Ax 3  $P(E)$

Th.  $G(x) \supset N(\exists y) G(y)$

hence  $(\exists x) G(x) \supset N(\exists y) G(y)$

"  $M(\exists x) G(x) \supset M N(\exists y) G(y)$

"  $\supset N(\exists y) G(y)$

$M = possibly$

\* any two essences of  $x$  are rec. equivalent,

\* exclusive or • and for any number of summands